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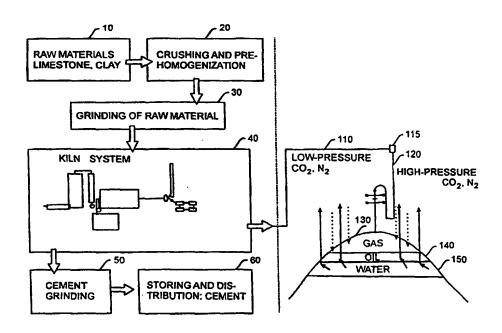
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(54) Title: RECOVERY OF HYDROCARBONS IN OIL WELLS BY INJECTION OF TREATED INERT GASES OBTAINED FORM THE INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENCE



(57) Abstract

The invention describes improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases of one or various industrial effluences comprising the steps of treating the industrial effluence(s) such as those from cement clinker production by operations appropriate to make the constituents and the parameters of the effluence compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit and regulating the distribution of different types of gases from their place of origin.

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RECOVERY OF HYDROCARBONS IN OIL WELLS BY INJECTION OF TREATED INERT GASES OBTAINED FORM THE INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENCE

5 Field of the invention

The present invention relates to improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases obtained from industrial effluence. Particularly it refers to a process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases obtained from the process of cement clinker production.

Preceding of the invention

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Fossil fuels have successfully been burned in furnaces for a time. Nevertheless, the possible reduction minimization of air contamination is more and more being emphasized recently. In this aspect it is known that there is contamination due toxic substances. environmental to Environmental contamination also arises from substances materials that contribute to the global warming, such as CO₂ for example.

Oil well production is classified in free-flowing and artificial production. With the first, hydrocarbons gush to the outside by natural energy, which can be hydraulic pressure or the inherent gas pressure of the deposit. Artificial oil well production or oil well production by pumping is an exploitation system applied, if the inherent pressure of the deposit is not sufficient for the oil to flow up to the surface.

In the past, oil wells, which were not flowing by inherent energy, were abandoned, thus generally recovering 20% of the total reserves. With the perfection of the exploitation methods, however, the recovering of hydrocarbons found in

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these oil deposits was increased. Actually, if an oil well stops flowing, artificial exploiting methods are applied such as pneumatic, mechanical or hydraulic pumping.

Additionally, there exist systems, which improve the recovery 5 by the injection of natural gas, nitrogen, carbon dioxide or water into the deposit. These systems proved to considerably increase the recovery of hydrocarbons at the deposits, making additionally more efficient, recovering process said deposits and increasing the production capacity of the 10 allowing a reasonable exploitation of the oil resources. On the other hand, the costs for production and preparation of said gases are rather considerable.

15 Prior Art and cross reference to related applications

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Hydrocarbon recovery by injection of inert gases is already known for exhausted oil wells. The following patents show endeavors for its realization and as a reference their specifications are incorporated.

U.S.patent 3,873,238 with the tittle "Method and apparatus for flowing crude oil from a well" of Johnnie A. Elfarr, granted on March 25th, 1975 relates to a method and apparatus for flowing crude oil from wells wherein a fluid is injected into the oil bearing earth formation for the purpose of reducing the viscosity of the oil and causing it to migrate under induced formation pressure to one or more production wells.

"Production of 3,892,270 title with the 30 U.S.patent hydrocarbons from underground formations" of Robert Η. Lindquist, granted on July 1st, 1976 relates to a method for recovering hydrocarbons by injecting a mixture of oxidizing gas and steam into a lateral conduit of a hydrocarboncontaining formation to produce a product gas and, based on 35 the reactions values contained in such gas, controlling between mixtures of oxidizing gas and steam and hydrocarbons

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in the formation to optimize the Kilocalories value (BTU) of the product gas.

In U.S.patent 4,267,885 with the title "Method and apparatus for optimizing production in a continuous or intermittent gaslift well" of Dorsey W. Sanderford, granted on May 1st, 1981 the temperature of the fluid is sensed at the wellhead and used to determine the injection parameter values to optimize well production. In one embodiment, a process control unit is programmed according to the inventive method to interpret the temperature data and to control the gas control valve in order to optimize production.

U.S.patent 4,025,235 with the title "System for improving oil well production" of Joseph S. Newbrough, granted on May 24th, 1977 relates to a system utilizing intermittent build-up and release of gas pressure in the annulus between the casing and tubing in an oil well with an inert gas interface between the gas and the producing fluid.

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U.S.patent 4,480,697 with the title "Method and apparatus for converting an oil well to a well with effluent raising by gas lift" of Rene F. Goldaniga, Geard Walter, G. W. Walter, Bernard J. P. Glotin and Daniel Gallois, granted on November 6th, 1984 relates to a method of and apparatus for converting an oil well with natural effluent rise to one with gas-lift of the effluent column, wherein the oil well has a nipple in the production tube provided with a stop-groove and smooth bearing surfaces between which a hydraulic control line comes out.

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U.S.patent 4,649,994 with the title "Installation for bringing hydrocarbon deposits into production with reinjection of effluents into the deposit or into the well or wells" of Gerard Chaudot, granted on March 17th, 1987 relates to an installation for bringing into production hydrocarbon deposits with reinjection of effluents into the deposit or into the well or wells and a process for using this installation. Said

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installation comprises at least one sealed casing, the base of which communicates with the deposit; at least one sealing plug disposed in the lower part of the casing and forming a capacity; at least one duct for either injecting or removing a pressurized gas; a condensate injection pipe passing through the capacity and opening into the base of the casing beyond said plug, this pipe communicating with the inner volume of the casing downstream of the plug, as well as with said capacity through a valve system.

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U.S.patent 5,105,889 with the title "Method of production of formation fluid and device for effecting thereof" of Taimuraz K. Misikov, Vladimir M. Shaposhnikov and Alexandr P.Skripkin granted on April 21th, 1992 relates to a method of production of the formation fluid, which is used in wells with a low 15 formation pressure. The method consists in that the gas is dissolved in the well from a flow of the formation fluid formation fluid whereupon the forcedly liberated. transformed into a finely dispersed gas-liquid flow in which the amount of liberated gas ensures self-lift of the formation 20 fluid to the wellhead.

WO98/0233A2 with the title "Fluid separation and reinjection systems for oil wells" of Christopher K.Shaw published on 7th, 1997 relates to a fluid separation reinjection system for use in a wellbore extending through a production zone producing an oil/water mixture and a water reinjection zone, which comprises a tubing disposed within the wellbore in fluid communication with the production zone defining an oil flow channel and in fluid communication with the water reinjection zone defining a water reinjection channel.

35 Neither the references cited above nor the literature to the best knowledge of the inventors reveal the possibility of utilizing industrial effluence and in particular inert gases

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from the burning of clinker for the recovery of hydrocarbons from exhausted oil wells.

Summary of the invention

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An object of the present invention is to recover hydrocarbons from exhausted oil wells by treated inert gases, which arise from the effluence (escape or chimney gases) of industrial waste. The inert gases are mostly composed of nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

Another object of the present invention is to utilize the emission gases of the combustion and calcination in production processes, in particular in the processes of the cement clinker production.

Another object of the present invention is to utilize emission gases of the combustion of materials such as fossil fuel (oil, gas and coal) or alternative fuels such as waste tires and waste wood, etc.

Another object of the invention is the reduction of the contamination level of cement clinker production processes.

25 The invention has as additional object the treatment of combustion gases in order to utilize them in other processes in which certain of their components are used.

Another object of the invention is to reduce contamination of 30 cement clinker production.

Description

The present invention relates to improvements in the process 35 of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells. The recovering of hydrocarbons is realized by the injection of treated inert

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gases of one or various industrial effluences. Actually, the improvements of the process consist in

- treating the industrial effluence by operations 5 appropriate to make constituents and parameters such as for example temperature, concentration, pressure and/or expenditure of the industrial effluence compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit and
- regulating the distribution of different types of gases from their place of origin. 10

In one embodiment of the invention the industrial effluences were selected from combustion and/or calcination gases from production processes.

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Some examples for the operations used for the invention are adsorption, separation of dust, condensation, liquefaction and distillation, compression and distribution. These operations, which are known in detail to those who are skilled in the art, are not described in the present specification for reasons of

20 simplicity.

The inert gases according to the invention comprise a mixture of N_2 and CO_2 with a percentage of 75 to 85 and 15 to 25%, such that the sum results in 100%.

It has been found that in order to make the constituents compatible it is particularly advantageous to augment the concentration of N_2 in the injection gases taking a part of

the air coming from the chimney. 30

> By the present invention it is possible to recycle water and oxygen.

35 Surprisingly it was found that by the present invention the contamination of the cement clinker production was reduced.

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Short description of the drawings

A number of objects of the invention have been mentioned above. Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear according to the progress of the invention by taking into account the following drawings, in which an example of the best way of the invention is illustrated. Taking into account the figures of the drawings

10 Fig.1 is a schematic diagram of the process according to the present invention, which includes both the cement process and the process of the oil deposit and

Fig.2 is a schematic diagram of the conditioning of the combustion gases in the cement process for the injection into the oil deposit.

Detailed description of the drawings

With reference to the figures a first embodiment is shown in 20 Fig.1 and Fig.2. The invention follows the part of the cement process, where as raw materials limestone and clay are fed step of crushing and prehomogenization whereupon follows a step of grinding the raw material (30). The ground raw material is supplied to a kiln system (40), 25 wherefrom it is proceeded on the one hand to cement grinding (50) and thereupon to storage and distribution of the cement (60). On the other hand low-pressure CO_2 and N_2 (110) effluence pass through a compressor (115) in order to produce high-pressure CO_2 and N_2 (120) for supplying them to the oil 30

deposit, in which the gas phases (130), oil (140) and water (150) are found.

As is illustrated in Fig.2 the conditioning of the gases in

As is illustrated in Fig.2 the conditioning of the gases in the cement process comprises in a particular embodiment a step of existing dedusting, a step of additional dust removal, a step of condensation, wherefrom H_2O , HCl, SO_2 are recycled, a

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step of liquefaction and distillation with CO_2 and O_2 , which can be recycled and a final step of compression and distribution of N_2 and CO_2 . This structure or configuration is preferred for the present application but may not be necessary for other applications.

Description of an example including the best mode of the invention

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The demand for inert gases for recovering hydrocarbons in the oil deposits in the region of the south of Mexico is approximately 16 million m³/day (564 million cubic feet/day). This volume being required a net of distribution ducts is envisaged from various potential sources in order to inject gases into the oil deposits considering the gas-producing sources near the oil deposits having supplying potential. The potential sources are shown in table 1.

20 Table 1: Potential sources of gas injection into oil deposit in the Southeast region.

Sources	Inert gas	Ntcfd	Ncmd	8
Apasco, Mucaspana	CO ₂ , N ₂	148 344	4 200 000	26
Campo Carmito	CO ₂	80 000	2 264 000	14
Petroquimicas	CO ₂	100 000	2 830 000	18
Apasco, Orizaba	CO ₂ N ₂	235 656	6 669 065	42
Total potential		564 000	15 961 200	100

Ntcfd: Normalized (0°C, 1 atm) thousand cubic feet per day;

25 Ncmd: Normalized (0°C, 1 atm) cubic meter per day

The table shown above indicates the total distribution of the injection gases required for all oil deposits in the Southeast

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oil exploiting region with the supply of a number of near sources producing inert gases.

It should be evident, that the requirements of the inert gases will vary from one oil deposit to another, the parameters like pressure and temperature of the gas supply will have to be considered and that the distribution of the producing sources of different types of gases will be a function of the compatibility of these gases with the hydrocarbons of the deposit.

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A number of details of the invention can be changed without going beyond the scope of the invention. Additionally, the above description of the preferred embodiment of the invention and the best way for carrying out the invention is proposed merely for the intention of illustration and not for the intention of limitation. The invention is defined only by its claims.

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Claims:

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- 1. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases of one or various industrial effluences comprising the steps of treating the industrial effluence(s) by operations appropriate to make the constituents and the parameters of the effluence compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit and regulating the distribution of different types of gases from their place of origin.
- Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to claim 1, characterized in that combustion and/or calcination gases from production processes
 are selected as industrial effluence.
 - 3. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the parameters for making the industrial effluence compatible are temperature, concentration, pressure and expenditure.
 - 4. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that appropriate operations are applied: adsorption, separation of dusts, condensation, liquefaction, and distillation, compression and distribution.
 - 5. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the inert gases comprise a mixture of CO2 and N2.
 - 6. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that water and oxygen are recycled.
 - 7. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to claim 6, characterized in that a

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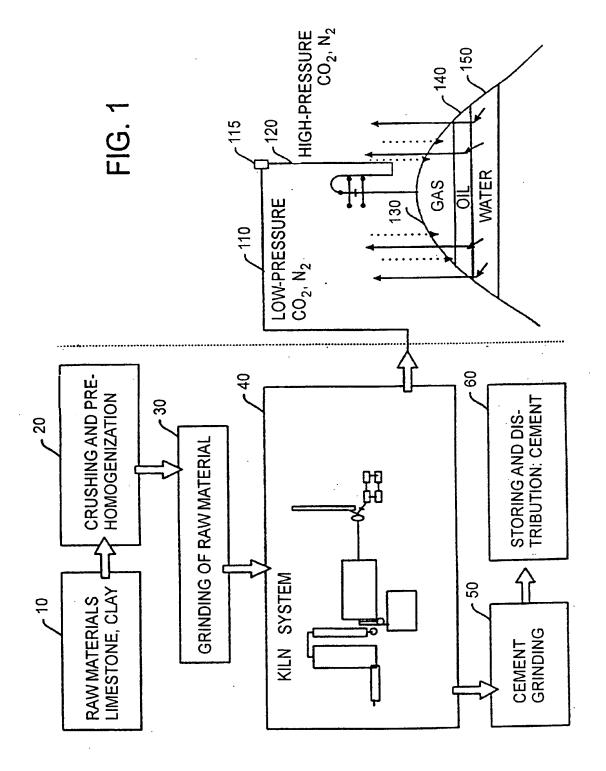
percentage of N2 and CO2 of 75 to 85 and 15 to 25%, respectively, is obtained, such that the sum of both results in 100%.

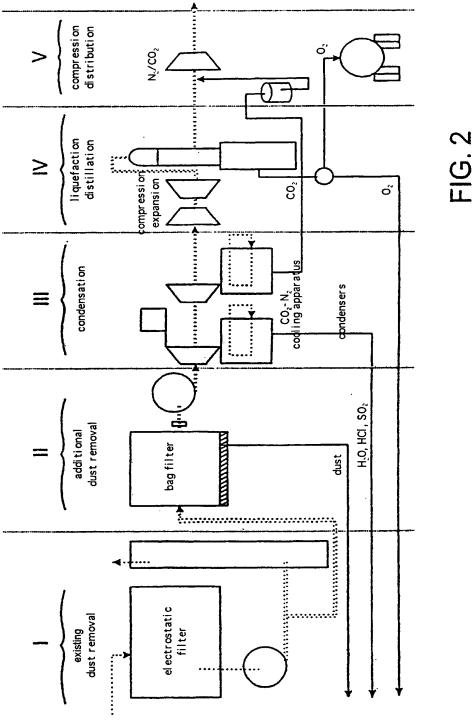
8. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that part of the air coming from the chimney is taken in order to augment the concentration of N2 of the injection gases.

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- 9. Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells according to any one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the emission gases of the combustion of materials selected from the group consisting of fossil fuel (oil, gas and coal) or alternative fuels as waste tires and waste wood, etc. and combinations thereof are used.
- 10. Method for reducing the contamination in the cement clinker production, characterized in that the effluence coming from combustion and/or calcining gases is treated by appropriate operations in order to make the constituents and their parameters compatible for utilizing them for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells.







nal Application No PCT/IB 99/01843

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C04B7/36 E21E E21B43/16 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **B. FIELDS SEARCHED** Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) CO4B Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category ° Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. X US 4 113 017 A (HITZMAN DONALD 0) 1 - 3, 912 September 1978 (1978-09-12) column 1, line 54 - line 66 US 5 439 054 A (VOLZ JR RICHARD F ET AL) Α 1-10 8 August 1995 (1995-08-08) column 1, line 15 - line 24 column 1, line 63 -column 2, line 4 US 4 313 500 A (JOHNSON JR JAMES S ET AL) 2 February 1982 (1982-02-02) column 3, line 18 - line 30 US 4 713 185 A (HOWARD JOHN ET AL) Α 15 December 1987 (1987-12-15) column 2, line 51 - line 68 -/--Considera X Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex. Special categories of cited documents: "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance invention "E" earlier document but published on or after the international "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention filing date cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention citation or other special reason (as specified) cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such docu-"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "&" document member of the same patent family Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report 24 January 2000 31/01/2000 Name and mailing address of the ISA Authorized officer European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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Garrido Garcia, M



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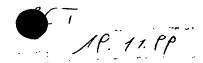
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	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		I
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages		Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 195 11 304 A (GRAF EPE GMBH) 2 October 1996 (1996-10-02) abstract		10
A	US 5 219 544 A (KUPPER DETLEV ET AL) 15 June 1993 (1993-06-15) abstract		10
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Information on patent family members

Intern al Application No PCT/IB 99/01843

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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For receiving Office use only International Application No. REQUEST International Filling Date The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application" according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Applicant's or agent's file reference 36473 tif desiredi (12 characters maximum) TITLE OF INVENTION Improvements in the process of recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases obtained from the industrial effluence APPLICANT Box No. II Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.) This person is also inventor. Telephone No. Cementos Apasco S.A. de C.V. Campos Eliseos 345-15° Facsimile No. Col. Chapultepec Polanco 11560 Mexico, Distritó Federal Teleprinter No. Mexico State (that is, country) of residence: State (that is, country) of nationality: MX МX the United States of America only the States indicated in the Supplemental Box all designated X all designated States except the United States of America This person is applicant for the purposes of: FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S) Box No. III Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.) This person is: applicant only VIDRIO César Anatolio Garcia Catalina Derzell No. 6 Circuito Dramaturgos X applicant and inventor Ciudad Satelite, C.P. 53100 inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.) Naucalpan Mexico State (that is, country) of residence: State (that is, country) of nationality: MX MX the States indicated in the Supplemental Box X the United States of America only all designated States except the United States of America all designated States This person is applicant for the purposes of: X Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet. AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE Box No. IV The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as: common representative agent (Family name followed by given name: for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.) Telephone No. Name and address: +43-1-5332504 Facsimile No. Haffner Thomas M. Schottengasse 3a +43-1-5339250 A-1014 Vienna, AT Teleprinter No. Adress for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

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Ø	ľA	Furasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT								
Ø	EP	European Patent: AT Austria, BE Belgium, CII and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denniark, ESSpain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, MC Monaco, NL Netherlands, PT Portugal, SE Sweden, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT								
Ø	OA	()API Patent: BF Burkina Faso, BJ Benin, CF Central African Republic, CG Congo, CI Côte d'Ivoire, CM Cameroon, GA Gabon, GN Guinea, GW Guinea-Bissau, ML Mali, MR Mauritania, NE Niger, SN Senegal, TD Chad, TG Togo, and any other State which is a member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT (If other kind of protection or treatment)								
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Precautionary Designation Statement: In addition to the designations made above, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all other designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) indicated in the Supplemental Box as being excluded from the scope of this statement. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit. (Confirmation of a designation consists of the filing of a notice specifying that designation and the payment of the designation and confirmation fees. Confirmation must reach the receiving Office within the 15-month time limit.)

Sheet No.

·	Bax No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM			Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplemental Box.							
-	Filing date	Number		Where earlier application is:							
	of cartier application of cartier application		nalio	nal application:		international application:					
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	The receiving Office is req of the earlier application(s purposes of the present into	s) (only if the eartier (ernational avolication	i is the receiv	ing Office) identil	ied above as item(s):						
	* Where the earlier application is Convention for the Protection of In				Cumulanianted Rest est layer o	ne country party to the Paris Supplemental Bax.					
•	Box No. VII INTERNATIO	NALSEARCHING	AUTHORIT	ΓΥ							
ì	Choice of International Searching Authority (ISA) (if two or more International Searching Authorities are competent to carry out the international search, indicate the Authority chosen; the two-letter code may be used): Date (day/manth/year) Number Country (ar regional										
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···	Box No. VIII CHECK LIST	; LANGUAGE OF	FILING								
	This international application co	This international application contains This international application is accompanied by the item(s) marked below:									
1	the following number of sheet request	4 1. mg 100.		culation sheet							
	description (excluding			ower of attorney	reference number if any	,.					
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i ' 1	drawings : 2 6. translation of international application into (language):										
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	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract		Language internation	of filing of the alapplication:	english						
ļ.	DE NO IX SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AGENT										
	Next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs (if such capacity is not obvious from reading the request).										
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Eduardo Kretschm	or / I			Cesar	matolio Garcia	V10F10					
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·	Date of actual receipt of the international application:	e purported				2. Drawings:					
	3. Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application:										
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Form PCT/RO/101 (last sheet) (July 1998; ; reprint January 1999)

See Notes to the request form

WIPO



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's	or age	nt's file reference			ation of Transmittal of International			
36473		_	FOR FURTHER ACTIO	N Preliminary	Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)			
Internationa	ıl appli	cation No.	International filing date (day/m	nonth/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)			
PCT/IB99	9/018	43	19/11/1999		07/12/1998			
International C04B7/3	_	nt Classification (IPC) or na	tional classification and IPC					
Applicant				,·- <u></u>				
	·05 /	APASCO S.A. DE C.V.	et al.					
	-							
1. This i and is	 This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 							
2. This F	REPO	RT consists of a total of	6 sheets, including this cov	er sheet.				
lь	een a	mended and are the bas	d by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets on the state of this report and/or sheet of the Administrative Instruction.	ets containing re	n, claims and/or drawings which have ctifications made before this Authority se PCT).			
These	e anne	exes consist of a total of	2 sheets.					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
3. This	eport	contains indications rela	ating to the following items:					
ı	\boxtimes	Basis of the report						
lí lí		Priority						
111			ppinion with regard to novelty	y, inventive step	and industrial applicability			
IV	×	Lack of unity of invention			the state of the s			
V	×		nder Article 35(2) with regard ons suporting such statemer		entive step or industrial applicability;			
VI		Certain documents cit	ed					
VII		Certain defects in the in	nternational application					
VIII	\boxtimes	Certain observations o	n the international applicatio	on '				
					:			
Date of sul	omissio	on of the demand	Da	te of completion of	this report			
04/07/20	00		25.	25.01.2001				
		g address of the international	al Au	thorized officer	SO ISO ES MILIUL			
preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office								

Fortunati, T

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Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465

Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d

D-80298 Munich



International application No. PCT/IB99/01843

I. Basis of the report

This report has been drawn on the basis of (substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).): Description, pages:						
	1-9		as originally filed			
	Clai	ms, No.:				
	1-9		with telefax of	07/12/2000		
	Dra	wings, sheets:				
	1/2,	2/2	as originally filed			
2.	With	n regard to the lang juage in which the	guage, all the element international application	s marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the on was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.		
	The	se elements were	available or furnished	to this Authority in the following language: , which is:		
		the language of a	translation furnished f	or the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).		
		the language of pi	ublication of the intern	ational application (under Rule 48.3(b)).		
		the language of a 55.2 and/or 55.3).		or the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule		
3.	With	n regard to any nu rnational prelimina	cleotide and/or amino ry examination was ca	acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the arried out on the basis of the sequence listing:		
		contained in the ir	nternational application	n in written form.		
		filed together with	the international appli	cation in computer readable form.		
		furnished subsequ	uently to this Authority	in written form.		
		furnished subsequ	uently to this Authority	in computer readable form.		
The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure the international application as filed has been furnished.						
		The statement that listing has been fu		rded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence		
4.	The	amendments hav	e resulted in the cance	ellation of:		
		the description,	pages:			
		the claims,	Nos.:			



		the drawings,	sheets:								•
5.		This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):									
		(Any replacement she report.)	eet contain	ing such	amendme	nts must l	be referre	d to under	item 1 a	ınd annex	ed to this
6.	Add	litional observations, if	necessary	<i>r</i> :							
IV.	Lac	ck of unity of inventio	n								
		esponse to the invitation		ct or pay	additional	fees the a	ipplicant l	nas:			
		restricted the claims.									
		paid additional fees.									
		paid additional fees u	nder prote	st.							
		neither restricted nor	paid additi	onal fees							
2.	⊠	This Authority found to 68.1, not to invite the	that the red applicant	quirement to restrict	of unity o	f inventior ditional fe	n is not co es.	omplied an	d chose,	, accordin	g to Rule
3.	This	s Authority considers t	hat the req	uirement	of unity of	finvention	in accord	dance with	Rules 1	3.1, 13.2	and 13.3 is
		complied with.									
	⊠	not complied with for see separate sheet	the followi	ng reasoi	ns:						
4.	4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:							ninary			
	×	all parts.				•					
		the parts relating to o	laims Nos								
V.	Rea	asoned statement un ations and explanatio	der Artick ons suppo	e 35(2) w rting suc	ith regard h stateme	I to novel	ty, inven	tive step (or indus	trial appl	icability;
1.	Sta	atement									
	No	velty (N)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims		·					
	inv	rentive step (IS)	Yes: No:	Claims Claims	1-7,9						



International application No. PCT/IB99/01843

Industrial applicability (IA)

Yes:

Claims 1-9

No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made: see separate sheet

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY Int EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET

- 1) Reference is made to the following documents:
 - D1: US-A-4 113 017 (HITZMAN DONALD O) 12 September 1978 (1978-09-12)
 - D2: US-A-5 439 054 (VOLZ JR RICHARD F ET AL) 8 August 1995 (1995-08-08)
 - D3: US-A-4 313 500 (JOHNSON JR JAMES S ET AL) 2 February 1982 (1982-02-02)
 - D4: US-A-4 713 185 (HOWARD JOHN ET AL) 15 December 1987 (1987-12-15)
 - D5: DE 195 11 304 A (GRAF EPE GMBH) 2 October 1996 (1996-10-02)
 - D6: US-A-5 219 544 (KUPPER DETLEV ET AL) 15 June 1993 (1993-06-15)
- 2) Regarding section VIII:
- 2.1) The formulation " ... compatible for utilizing them for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells. " (see claim 8 of the application, the last two lines) is not clear. This formulation " ... compatible for utilizing them for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells. " is a use-feature and not a process-feature. Claim 8 of the application is a process-claim and not a use-claim. This formulation can be maintained in claim 8. However, it does not limit the scope of protection of claim 8 because claim 8 is a process-claim and not a use-claim. In other words, it is just as if this formulation were not indicated in claim 8. On the contrary, the formulation " ... compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit and that the treated inert gases are injected into the oil well. " (see claim 9 of the application, the last three lines) is expressed as a process-feature. This formulation of claim 9 would be acceptable for claim 8.
- 3) Regarding section IV:
- 3.1) The present application is not unitary. In fact, process-claim 1 refers to a process for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells whereas process-claim 8 refers to a process for reducing the contamination in the cement clinker production. It is not evident what is the common inventive concept linking the two claims.
- 4) Regarding section V:
- 4.1) Claim 1 of the present application is considered as new and inventive with respect to document D1 for the following reasons:

Cusident 2/2/17

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY Int EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET

The document D1 does not disclose that inert gases are being used for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells. The document D1 merely describes the use of gases obtained by a partial combustion, which means that these gases are reactive as, e.g., CO. The reactive gases like CO are oxidized to CO2, whereby a respective reduction takes place in the oil well. Thus the document D1 does not disclose the use of inert gases nor the use of industrial effluences.

4.2) Independent claim 8 is not considered as new for the following reasons:

Claim 8 is not clear and not unitary for the reasons indicated in sections IV and VIII above. Moreover, claim 8 is not new with respect to document D6. In fact, document D6 describes a process for reducing the contamination in the cement clinker production, such a process based on an adsorption step in order to treat the effluent gases and obtain an inert gas. As indicated in section 2.1) above, the formulation " ... compatible for utilizing them for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells. " of claim 8 of the application cannot limit the scope of claim 8 and cannot be used to distinguish claim 8 of the application from the teaching of D6.

- 4.3) It is not evident why independent process-claim 8 has not been formulated as a claim dependent on claim 1. In fact, the only additional feature of claim 8 with respect to claim 1 resides in the fact that claim 8 further specifies that the effluences come from the combustion and/or calcining gases of the cement clinker production. On the contrary, claim 1 merely refers to "industrial effluences" and does not specify the kind of chemical process, production or plant from which these effluences come. As a consequence, claim 8 could have been formulated as a dependent claim of the following type:
 - "A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the industrial effluences are the combustion and/or calcining gases of a cement clinker production ".
- 4.4) Documents D2 to D5 are background documents and are not considered as relevant.



From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents United States Patent and Trademark Office Box PCT Washington, D.C.20231 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
11 August 2000 (11.08.00)

International application No.
PCT/IB99/01843

International filing date (day/month/year)
19 November 1999 (19.11.99)

Applicant
VIDRIO, César Anatolio Garcia et al

1.	The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:
	X in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:
	04 July 2000 (04.07.00)
	in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:
2.	The election X was was was not
	made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Authorized officer

Olivia RANAIVOJAONA

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35 Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

MIK



PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	(Form PCT/ISA/2	of Transmittal of International Search Report (20) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.					
36473	ACTION						
International application No.	International filing date (day/month/year)	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year)					
PCT/IB 99/01843	19/11/1999	07/12/1998					
Applicant	<u> </u>						
CEMENTOS APASCO S.A. DE C	.V. et al.						
This International Search Report has bee according to Article 18. A copy is being tra	n prepared by this International Searching Aut ansmitted to the International Bureau.	hority and is transmitted to the applicant					
This International Search Report consists	of a total of sheets.						
	a copy of each prior art document cited in this	report.					
1 Pagis of the report							
Basis of the report a. With regard to the language, the	international search was carried out on the ba	sis of the international application in the					
	ess otherwise indicated under this item.	•					
the international search w Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).	as carried out on the basis of a translation of t	he international application furnished to this					
b. With regard to any nucleotide an		nternational application, the international search					
was carried out on the basis of the	e sequence listing : onal application in written form.						
	rnational application in computer readable for	m.					
	this Authority in written form.						
furnished subsequently to	this Authority in computer readble form.						
	osequently furnished written sequence listing of sfiled has been furnished.	loes not go beyond the disclosure in the					
		s identical to the written sequence listing has been					
2. Certain claims were fou	nd unsearchable (See Box I).						
3. Unity of invention is lac	king (see Box II).						
4. With regard to the title ,	benikka d b., kb. a analina ak	•					
the text is approved as su	hed by this Authority to read as follows:						
\	•	ON OF TREATED INERT GASES					
RECOVERY OF HYDROCARBONS IN OIL WELLS BY INJECTION OF TREATED INERT GASES OBTAINED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENCE							
5. With regard to the abstract,							
the text has been establis	the text is approved as submitted by the applicant. the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.						
6. The figure of the drawings to be publ	ished with the abstract is Figure No.	1					
as suggested by the appli	cant.	None of the figures.					
because the applicant fail	ed to suggest a figure.						
because this figure better	characterizes the invention.						

PCT/IB 99/01843

Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)										
	line	4,	insert "efflue	",such a ence(s)"	s those	from	cement	clinker	production,"	after
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7. DEZ. 2000 16:36 AUPAT-DR. HAFFNER +43 1 5339250

NR.894 S.5

Claims:

1. A process for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells by injection of treated inert gases / characterized in that industrial effluences are subjected to one or more of adsorption, separation of dusts, condensation, liquefaction, distillation and compression and that temperature, concentration, pressure and/or expenditure of the industrial effluences are adjusted in order to obtain treated inert gases compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit.

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2. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that combustion and/or calcination gases from production processes are selected as industrial effluence.

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3. A process according/to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the treated inert gases comprise a mixture of CO_2 and N_2 .

- 4. A process according to/claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that water and oxygen are recycled.
- 5. A process according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that a percentage of N_2 and CO_2 of 75 to 85 and 15 to 25%, respectively, is obtained, such that the sum of both results in 100%.
 - 6. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that part of the air coming from the chimney is taken in order t0 augment the concentration of N_2 of the injection gases.
- 7. A process/according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the emission gases of the combustion of materials selected from the group consisting of fossil fuel (oil, gas and coal) or alternative fuels as waste tires and waste wood, etc. and combinations thereof are used.

AMENDED SHEET

7.DEZ.2000 16:36 AUPAT-DR.HAFFNER +43 1 5339250

NR. 894 S. 6

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8. A proces for reducing the contamination in the cement clinker production, characterized in that the effluences coming from combustion and/or calcining gases are subjected to one or more of adsorption, separation of dusts, condensation, liquefaction, distillation and compression and that temperature, concentration, pressure and/or expenditure of the effluences are adjusted in order to obtain treated inert gases compatible for utilizing them for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells.

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9. Use of industrial effluences for recovering hydrocarbons in oil wells characterized in that the industrial effluences are subjected to one or more of adsorption, separation of dusts, condensation, liquefaction, distillation and compression and that temperature, concentration, pressure and/or expenditure of the industrial effluences are adjusted in order to obtain treated inert gases compatible with the hydrocarbons of the deposit and that the treated inert gases are injected into the oil well.

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